

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 10

FRIENDSHIP OF JAPAN.

The depth of the feeling of friendship throughout Japan for America and Americans is evidenced by the unanimity of sentiment expressed in the leading articles of the Japanese newspapers during Admiral Sperry's visit. The Atlantic fleet has been received with enthusiastic expressions of friendship at every point touched at so far during its world cruise, but nowhere has the enthusiasm risen to such heights as in the capital of Japan.

The welcoming editorials of the Japanese metropolitan newspapers breathe each the same feeling of friendship and of hope for lasting peace between the two nations, while all review the debt that Japan owes to America in the friendly force with which Japan was tumbled from its pedestal of complacency and brought to a realization of the progress of the foreign world.

American freedom and American progress is made the theme of the welcome editorial of the Yomiuri Shimbun, of Tokio, one of the leading journals of Japan, whose poetic address may be quoted as an example of the warmth of the Japanese reception. The Shimbun said:

"Welcome, ye sons of Freedom! This is the cry with which we, the people of Dai Nippon, welcome the great fleet sent to us by our American brothers, the lovers of Liberty. This is the cry simultaneously bursting forth from the million throats of our nation. From those high in the sacred precinct of the Imperial Court down to the wretches living in thatched-roofed hovels all unite in this. It is no flattery. History has nurtured it; humanity demands it. Like a fountain of crystal water, it naturally springs from the very heart of the nation. There can be no fraud that will cheat us out of this conviction nor interest that will allure us away from it. A Western proverb, indeed, says that blood is thicker than water; but where there is a true feeling water can often be made thicker than blood. Those who observe with what warmth and intensity of feeling the Japanese nation welcomes the American guests will easily see the truth of our words.

"America is the land of liberty. She is the land of light. She introduced us to the country of nations. She gave us the institution of free education. She instructed us in self-government. She taught our women self-respect. In a word, she initiated us into the Anglo-Saxon civilization. By her own conduct she demonstrated to us that amidst the diplomatic world wherein each power regarded all others with strong suspicion and intense jealousy, there was a country perfectly honest and just. She admitted our youths into her institutions of learning and educated them like her own sons. She took our maidens into her own homes and trained them like her own daughters. These are enough in themselves to make us their grateful friends for thousands of years to come, though, geographically, we can not, unfortunately, call ourselves near neighbors. Nay, the very Pacific Ocean, with its ever increasing facility of communication, should bind us closer and closer every day in body as well as in heart. Our love of America has already been so great, our trust so strong, that when the famed alliance between England and Japan took place, we could not help but believe that America had actually endorsed it. Now that the same America has sent her mighty fleet to call upon us as the first step taken since she became one of the greatest naval powers in the world, is there anything to be wondered at if the breast of the nation bursts open with emotions and the warm sentiments therein hidden gush out in welcoming the rare guests?

"Japan has concluded an alliance with England, and a favorable understanding now exists between her and France. As to the unwritten alliance with America, it is felt in every heart of the nation; and we firmly trust that the feeling is more than reciprocated by the Americans themselves. That the four great liberty-loving nations should thus stand close together, hand in hand, is the most notable achievement of the twentieth century. Come, then, you jolly sons of liberty, whom we love and respect! Thrive we welcome you! Come and see what fair flowers the seeds your fathers had sown are bearing in this part of the Orient!"

THE TOURIST PROPAGANDA.

The tourist trade of Hawaii needs more than any other one thing, a direct connection with the Northwest. California is a competing attraction, lying across the highway to Honolulu. She wants to keep all the tourists she gets and has succeeded pretty well in doing so; so well, indeed, that neither Oregon nor Washington, let alone Hawaii, has had a fair show at them.

The best chance for these islands, it seems to us, is to become the winter playground of coast people, particularly those of Oregon and Washington, who want a seasonal change. Along the Pacific coast, north of the latitude of San Francisco, the winters are not agreeable and people who can, go to Southern California. But for each natural attraction in that quarter, this group has many. Hawaii's climate is more emollient, its mountains higher and more beautiful, its surf more inviting, its trees more varied and numerous; while aside from all that, its hospitality and its cosmopolitan life have nothing to match them save in New Orleans. With a route of travel opened directly with the Northwest, these advantages would become widely known and we should have the benefit of them in a steady influx of tourists.

Of course, whatever happens, Hawaii will get some through tourists and some Californians; but it would be of immense gain if a regular supply of winter visitors could be had from Oregon and Washington, not only a gain in transient visitors but in settlers as well.

ENEMIES OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

When scientists and experts from the world's centers approve of and praise the Board of Health's management of the Molokai Settlement and contrast the generous and humane treatment of the afflicted here with that afforded by other governments, it is time that the Hawaiians should cease agitating the question of lessened severity in the segregation law and more liberties for those at the settlement. From Governor Frear down to the humblest kokua on Molokai, everyone associated with the work of alleviating the sufferings of the lepers and making life more bearable for them is doing his utmost. Those who know what is being done and attempted realize this; those who do not know should be taught, not misled, as was done too frequently from the platform and stump in the past few weeks.

The Hawaiian people have no greater enemy than the one who scatters false information concerning the leprosy question, and it does not lessen the offense in the least that it was committed in the heat of an election campaign. That such information was given out in Honolulu night after night shows a studied attempt to seek a temporary profit from the misery of a people regardless of what crop of prejudice might be produced from the seed of misinformation broadly scattered.

THE COMING GARRISON.

The garrison which has been assigned to duty here will be a brigadier-general's command. It will, according to yesterday's cablegrams, consist of a regiment of infantry, one of field artillery, two squadrons (two-thirds of a regiment) of cavalry, a hospital corps and signal corps detachment. Nothing is said in the cables about coast artillery, but as this is essential to the management of great guns, it may be assumed that several companies of coast artillery are coming, too.

The cantoning of these troops will necessarily await the building of barracks for them, and it may be some months before the vanguard of the garrison puts in its appearance. It is supposed that the engineers will come first, then the cavalry to guard the improvements at Pearl Harbor, then the coast artillery. Infantry and field artillery are not needed at once.

The addition of so many inhabitants, a consuming class, to the population of Honolulu is sure to have a tonic effect on retail business. There can be hardly less than 3500 men in the various commands, estimated on a peace basis.

The Navy keeps growing. A pretty fair squadron of fighting craft is now on the stocks. It includes four battleships, the South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware and North Dakota, fifteen torpedo destroyers, seven submarines and two colliers and two tugs. Most of these are more than half completed.

WOULD EXPORT LABOR, NOT RAW MATERIALS.

A western manufacturer has brought out a new phase of the much-discussed movement for the conservation of natural resources. In a letter to the National Conservation Commission, parts of which they have made public, he points out that not only ought prudence to be used in the consumption of the country's natural products, but that the possibility of a double saving lies in working up these raw materials and exporting the manufactured articles rather than the original iron or wood or other unfinished products.

"Broadly stated," he says, "the proposition is this: When we were a new country and our industrial life was that of a colony, it was quite feasible to export the riches that nature had treasured upon this continent. Our population has increased enormously, and we must aim to get into a position where we can export labor instead of products. Every child that is born in the country brings two hands with it, but its presence does not add to the stores of nature. When we export petroleum, lumber, iron and other materials, we are taking something from the wealth of the country. In exporting highly finished products containing quality labor we are placing into the foreign markets the labor of our people that increases directly with every increase in population. I have heard professors of political economy in Germany say: 'Let us buy our raw materials abroad and export them in a highly finished state. We shall then gain a double advantage, the one in that we do not deplete our natural stores, and the other in this, that then our people will be able to rise to a higher standard of living, for those who do quality work are better paid.'"

This idea is along the same line or argument that the advocates of conservation have been presenting—that waste consists not only in misuse of natural resources, but just as much in the failure to utilize to the fullest extent economically possible—but it represents another step in that line.

The man who makes the suggestion is the treasurer of a big Indiana manufacturing company, which has been making threshing machinery and engines for more than half a century. His long business experience has given him a first-hand knowledge of the progress of the manufacturing industry in this country, and he has supplemented this knowledge by observations abroad.

"In our own business," he says, "we are feeling the dearth of lumber and anxiously looking around for substitutes that do not, however, furnish us with what we need for our separators and hullers. The increasing prices of this material will hamper us, especially in foreign competition.

"I wish that I could tell you in dollars and cents what the floods of recent years have cost us. One flood at Kansas City, where we had a six-story warehouse, cost us in actual cash \$9730, not to speak of the loss of trade. This year's high water at that place did our business damage amounting to probably more than \$35,000 or \$40,000. We must have some regulation of the waters of the country, so that elements of uncertainty and loss will be eliminated from business.

"But there is a further consideration that calls for the extension of navigable waterways wherever that is feasible. Thirty or forty years ago our raw materials were at our doors. Lumber was cut two miles from our factory. Now our lumber comes from Louisiana, and some of it even from the Pacific Coast. Our products used to be sold in the immediate vicinity. Now they go thousands of miles across the continent, and the item of transportation has become an important one in the cost of our business. The time is just coming when we can enter the South American markets to advantage and dislodge the European manufacturers, who have commanded their trade for the last fifty years. We can do this if we get a waterway from Chicago to the Gulf, and thence by the Panama canal into the western half of the South American continent. If the Chicago-to-St. Louis big waterway is built, the Central Western States in the district around Chicago will become the greatest manufacturing center of the world, but to compete with England and Germany we must have water freight rates.

"During six years' residence in Germany I saw how much is being done there toward the preservation of forests and watched with keen interest the effect of the canals that were built by the Prussian government upon the development of the industry of that country. The rise in land values alone would have paid the cost of digging the canals twice over. The effect of making the Mississippi navigable to its tributaries would be to bring all the adjacent land within touch of the world's markets. Farming would be more profitable and the value of American lands would be enhanced.

"Water power as a source of energy will have a determining influence upon our national life in the future. Its passing entirely out of public control would cause much hardship during the generations to come."

THE VISITING PLANTERS.

Honolulu is glad of the opportunity of again welcoming to the city the members of the Planters' Association, who are in session for their twenty-eighth annual meeting. The past year has been one of magnificent success in the leading industry of the Islands, and upon the brainy, practical men now gathered together in Honolulu rests the credit to a very large extent for the success attained and the consequent prosperity for the Islands which has followed.

Under the guidance of conservatively progressive officers and directors the association during the past year has advanced the interests of its members and that of the community at large. Its corps of scientists, at home and abroad, has grappled with the problems confronting the industry and carried on most successfully the work inaugurated some years ago of ridding the cane fields of the pests that threatened at times to seriously cripple, if not wipe out, the industry. Capital intelligently placed and in the hands of trained men has added to the fruitful areas of the land. The difficulties in the way of securing and maintaining a labor supply have been met and coped with, and the past year has been one of industrial peace, closing with friendly and undisturbed relations between employers and employed.

With the successes of the past to guide, with the knowledge of difficulties overcome and obstacles surmounted, the members of the Planters' Association can well afford to congratulate themselves and to look forward with confidence in themselves and in the Territory to the future.

The year will present its problems. The settled condition of the labor supply now is too good to last, the question of tariff amendments has to be met and transportation problems will come with possible changes in shipping laws. The association has met such problems before and can do so again.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

Edward of England, whose sixty-seventh birthday anniversary will be celebrated throughout the world today, looms large on the stage of world politics as the years of his reign increase. As a peacemaker and a preserver of peace his influence throughout Europe is greater possibly than that of any one man. During the twelve months just passed King Edward has in a great measure increased the spirit of friendship between Great Britain and France, and has been instrumental in a large way in bringing about a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain. Loved by his subjects at home and throughout Greater Britain beyond the seas and respected throughout the world, he has proved himself a worthy son of a noble mother. God save the King.

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt could be Senator from New York if he wanted the place. Possibly he could be chosen President of Harvard. Just now he is billeted as associate editor of The Outlook, a post he has accepted and looks forward to taking after he has had his outing in Africa. The signs are that the President, after seven years of official responsibility, will seek a complete change of occupation, one not necessarily divorced from politics but involving none of its responsibilities. For that an editorial chair in the cloister of The Outlook would answer very well.

The Charleston is welcome for herself and her namesake, the latter being the first modern American warship to visit this port and the one which brought the remains of King Kalakaua back to his capital.

The late President Palma was a revolutionist of strength and an administrator of weakness. But his name will always be remembered as one who made a free Cuba possible.

The Tafts deserve the rest they are seeking at Hot Springs. A family that has gone through a Presidential fight has earned about anything it wants.

Governor Hughes is more likely than President Roosevelt is to keep in close touch with the senatorial situation in New York.

After hunting octopuses in America a look in on African elephants will strike the President as tame sport.

A lot of Republican spellbinders went into Missouri and the returns prove that the state was properly shown.

It looks as if most of Achi's labor party had also gone back on the "gentlemen's agreement."

ELECTION RETURNS FROM HAWAII AND MAUI

EAST HAWAII.

Delegate.

Kalaniana'ole, J. K. (R) 747

McCandless, L. L. (D) 468

Notley, C. K. (HR) 295

Senators.

Andrews, C. (D) 306

Baker, D. K. (HR) 399

Brown, J. T. (R) 669

Hewitt, G. C. (R) 478

Kahana, S. K. (HR) 496

West, H. (D) 359

County Sheriff.

Keolanui, W. M. (HR) 583

Pua, S. K. (R) 835

County Clerk.

Edmonds, W. E. (HR) 331

Ewaliko, D. K. (D) 439

Kai, J. K. (R) 573

County Auditor.

Maguire, C. K. (D) 84

County Attorney.

Irwin, H. (D) 703

Williams, C. (HR) 387

County Treasurer.

Lalakea, T. K. (HR) 556

Ryan, T. J. (D) 254

Swain, C. H. (R) 574

Representatives.

Afonso, G. P. (R) 719

Furtado, S. D. (D) 505

Helela, S. D. (D) 298

Hewahewa, D. K. (HR) 331

Kailimai, D. K. (R) 480

Kauahipaula, W. N. (HR) 275

Keahilani, J. (HR) 313

Kealawa, M. K. (D) 577

Mahi, C. P. (HR) 171

Moanuali, J. W. (R) 561

Nahakulua, W. (R) 499

Puhi, D. (D) 333

Supervisors.

Desha, S. L. (R) 387

Keaki, S. K. (D) 270

Lewis, J. D. (R) 356

Malulani, H. P. K. (I) 34

Manuia, J. (HR) 85

Pahao, J. K. (D) 249

Todd, W. A. (HR) 167

Fernandes, A. (R) 144

Nalelelua, T. N. (D) 74

Purdy, W. N. (HR) 105

Hawelu, W. (HR) 73

Kaholo, S. (D) 64

Lyman, N. K. (R) 168

Deputy Sheriffs.

Fetter, W. A. (R) 435

Mattson, J. (R) 57

Simmons, E. K. (D) 50

Overend, H. S. (R) 212

Papohaku, W. P. (HR) 113

Haahoe, S. H. (HR) 128

Koahou, K. M. (D) 65

Kuailolani, T. P. (R) 107

Haina, Sam (D) 107

WEST HAWAII.

Delegate.

Kalaniana'ole, J. K. (R) 1189

McCandless, L. L. (D) 826

Notley, C. K. (HR) 921

Senators.

Andrews, C. (D) 610

Baker, D. K. (HR) 1074

Brown, J. T. (R) 1031

Hewitt, G. C. (R) 800

Kahana, S. K. (HR) 994

West, S. (D) 547

County Sheriff.

Keolanui, W. M. (HR) 1272

Pua, S. K. (R) 1494

County Clerk.

Edmonds, W. E. (HR) 686

Ewaliko, D. K. (D) 848

Kai, J. K. (R) 941

County Auditor.

Maguire, C. K. (D) 84

County Attorney.

Irwin, H. (D) 1154

Williams, C. (HR) 1273

County Treasurer.

Lalakea, T. K. (HR) 1281

Ryan, T. J. (D) 432

Swain, C. H. (R) 899

Supervisors.

N. and S. Hilo:

Desha, S. L. (R) 387

Lewis, R. (R) 356

Hamakua:

Fernandez, R. (R) 144

Puna:

Lyman, R. (R) 168

Kau:

Shipman, D. (D) 136

MAUI.

Delegate.

Kalaniana'ole, J. K. (R) 1169

McCandless, L. L. (D) 503

Notley, C. K. (HR) 773

Senators.

Kalama, S. E. (R) 1185

Raymond, J. H. (D) 999

Robinson, W. T. (R) 1158

White, Wm. (D) 1152

Representatives.

Farley, E. B. (R) 1161

Gomes, A. J. (R) 1089

Hibio, J. K. (D) 1158

Kai, S. P. (D) 955

Kaunae, G. W. (D) 896

Kawaokoa, J. W. (R) 1130

Kuila, S. (D) 1112

Mossman, H. C. (D) 916

Nakaleka, J. (R) 1208

Nawahine, R. J. K. (D) 1688

Waiwale, M. P. (R) 1144

Supervisors.

Wailuku:

Lyons, T. B. (D) 367

Wadsworth, R. A. (R) 303

Makawao:

Cockett, Patrick (D) 175

Pogue, W. P. (R) 287

Lahaina:

Henning, William (R) 173

Kaui, George (D) 183

Hana:

Ahulii, J. (D) 86

Hala, W. P. (R) 163

Naeole, M. (I) 8

Omsted, N. (I) 107

Molokai:

Kekahuna, S. K. (I) 98

Meyer, T. T. (R) 98

Naki, Pain (D) 87

Sheriff.